





# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord—nor cherish their husbands and wives; but as men they enjoy all these rights. Don't you see that the Bible is on one side and the Fugitive Slave law on the other? By the hallowed memory of the Mothers who taught us to reverence that Bible—by the battle fields of our revolutionary wars—we must not—dare not relinquish this great and glorious right of loving our neighbor as we love ourselves. The President may send steel clad men to compel us—all the woe of the human race may fall on us, but still on our bonded knees and with outstretched hands will we cling to their rights.

Here is an old woman (putting his hand on old Mary's head) for 20 or 30 years an honored and respected member of the Church of Christ. If we could see all things as they are, we should see in this room a host of angels around her—we should see Jesus here. "Whatsoever ye do unto me," if ye send her to slavery you send the Savior—if ye send her to the auction block you send Christ there. "Whoever shall offend one of the least of these, it is better that he should be hanged about his neck and that he be cast into the depths of the sea." If Congress enjoin you to pluck out an eye or a hand would you do it? But would it not be better to enter into Heaven without an eye than having two eyes to be cast into Hell fire.

My friends, (turning to the counsel for Mr. Marshall) what would you have? Just so sure as you fear that sucking babe from the bosom of its mother, the very stones will rise against you, (not in mob violence) but in six months the Union will be at an end; and better far that it should end, than to sanction such violence. The constitution does not require you to do an act which shall wrap this land in flame and drench it in blood. You have only to assert your own religious freedom. By doing so you refuse Mr. Marshall his fugitives, but you secure him a greater, a dearer right. What right have you to send a writ to the Marshal, requiring him to execute such a monstrous wrong? Suppose he were as conscientious as John Wesley—could you ask him to do it? Suppose him, on the other hand, a degraded and wicked man, (I am not alluding to the present Marshal, for I scarcely know him)—what right have you to add another drop to his cup of iniquity?

It is for you to decide whether this man shall be free to worship God without the haughty shadow of his master between him and his Creator—free to go where he pleases—free to embrace his wife and his children. Then, though all the calamities of earth come upon him, no slaveholder can enter his cabin to drag his loved ones away to helpless bondage. No! thank God, that is (rightly considered) now the law of the land—that is our glorious heritage.

I am aware that this argument has not been used by any of our great men in the Congress of the nation, but the path that the eye of the Vulture hath not seen, may be discovered by animals of more limited vision. "Eureka! I have found it!" I see it plainly. Do not Kentuckians love religious freedom, as well as we do? Do you think because they are slaveholders they mean to go down to hell? No. What is slavery? Atheism. Not that which denies the existence of a God, but that which denies the immortality of man.

Our friends are those who tell us our faults, and help us to correct them, and the abolitionists are your very best friends, (to Mr. Fennell). These men that are plumping to your views, are doing so that they may get your money or your votes. They care not whether it is you or your black man that is a slave, so that they get money by it. But you know where to find us. We speak out and tell you of your vices. But we know that you are a generous open hearted race, and as brave men as ever trod the earth, save only those of old Virginia.

Slavery is cannibalism, not that of eating, but of selling human flesh and blood, one cuts the man up for food, and the other sells him for money. Now, sir, are you required to dip your hands in this bloody system of Cannibalism.

He then read from the Institutes of Justinian, an act commencing, *In nomine Domini Jesu Christi*. The way in which civil enactments then commenced. The New Testament has it "do all in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ." Would you head your mandate? In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, but back that old servant of the Lord who has served him thirty years into the seething hell of American slavery? The error in Daniel Webster was that he took but half the Constitution.—You must enlarge the basis, and take it all. The theory in matters of civil government is, that there is no higher law. My theory is, that there is a God, and that human governments are valuable only so far as they enable men to obey God. Daniel Webster said in his speech at Caneau Springs—near where I was born—"the North mountain is higher than the Blue Ridge, and the Allegheny higher than that, but this higher law soars an eagle's flight above them all." Sir, this higher law rises higher than ever eagle flew. If you take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, it is there. Descend to the depths of Hell, and it is there—it follows man through life, through death—and that higher law is with Daniel Webster today, wherever he may be in the universe of God. To send this man back, would be to separate him from his wife, for as she is to be tried separately, the Court will presume her free, until proven otherwise. Can you find a law to separate husband and wife?

Had such a provision been inserted in the act, it would never have passed. Ask for a law to tear that babe from its mother's breast. When Shakespeare put in the mouth of the lady Macbeth "I tear the nipple from its boneless gums and dash its brains out," the poet's imagination could go no farther. But this is not to dash its brains out, (oh its mother would kneel and implore you to do so) but to send it back to the roaring, seething, hissing hot hell of American slavery.

Will you do it? (To counsel for claimant) Gentlemen, look to it if there is any such law. Take your pound of flesh, but not one drop of blood. He then recapitulated the testimony, in relation to the fugitives having been in Ohio, and said that the maxim of law was "once free, always free." The Kentucky courts did not deny this, but decided that the freedom must be asserted at the time. But young Simon was then a minor, and Mary a female convict, so this neglect could not prejudice their case.

Now here is the last one, (putting his hand on the old man's head,) although I most earnestly desire his freedom, yet I cannot misrepresent the testimony. I believe it was Robert's (young Simon) eldest brother, Simon's son, that was there, and the resemblance accounts for the mistake of the witnesses.

I now leave the religious liberty of the U. S. in your hands. Such a case has never before arisen, and if you separate these people it will be such a judgment as has never been given since Pontius Pilate sat upon the judgment seat.

Mr. Jolliffe closed about half past 12 o'clock, and Col. Chambers said that in view of the new course of argument, he was not prepared to reply, and requested the Court to adjourn to 9 o'clock this morning.

No objection was made to this. Commissioner Pendery stated that the decision would not be given immediately on the close of the argument, but he would require some time—a longer time perhaps, than the case had been trying—to decide.

At 9 o'clock, the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock, when Col. Chambers will make the closing argument. The Court declined to make any order about the Special Marshals.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock, when Col. Chambers will make the closing argument.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7TH.

THE FUGITIVES INDICTED AND IN THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF.

Court met at 9 o'clock, but the fugitives did not appear. Sheriff Brashers, however, was present, and stated to the Court that they were his prisoners, having been indicted before the Grand Jury for aiding and abetting the crime of murder. There had been no wresting of the prisoners from the U. S. Marshal, but he (the Marshal) had placed them in the county jail (the Sheriff's castle) for safe keeping, and on the warrant coming into his hands, the Sheriff had simply kept them there, and turned the Marshal and his special deputies out.

After a long consultation, it was finally agreed that if the Sheriff would bring them down and permit them to be present at the remainder of the trial, the Commissioner would make no order to interfere with his custody of them.

A little after eleven o'clock the prisoners were brought in by the Deputy Marshal, Mr. Brown. At halfpast eleven, Col. Chambers commenced his argument.

He said, speaking of Mr. Jolliffe's speech: I must say, and have said, that that speech was a great effort—eloquent and powerful—but it was the outpouring of a heart and intellect jaundiced by prejudice—of a mind warped by fanaticism. The whole of his argument was on the sinfulness of slavery, and on the question whether you, as a Commissioner, could perform the duties prescribed by the law in this case without violating the law of God.

He then gave a history of the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment in Kentucky—of the starting of Cassius M. Clay's paper, the *Free American*, at Lexington, and the destruction of the press; also of his own (Col. C's) moderate course, as a member of the Kentucky Legislature, during that excitement. His very first utterance of an original idea on the platform had been at that time. He advocated, and always had since, the abolition of the institution.

Our liberties were conquered by slaveholders as well as by the free men of the North. Many of the old pioneers of liberty held these people in servitude, and found no harm in it but found comfort and ease. They had not learned to reason about its sinfulness, and had no Mr. Jolliffe, or Wm. Lloyd Garrison among them to denounce them for it.

In regard to his (Mr. Jolliffe's) remark that "the meaner a white man is, the more he hates a negro," I say I do not know a white man under the sun that hates a negro. I know some negroes that I love, and all of them I pity. We of the South are on more intimate terms with them, and love them better than our brethren of the North.

My learned friend's (Mr. Jolliffe's) speech was devoted principally to the Constitutional, or what I would call the Christian aspect of the case. He argued that a man should not be forced to do what his conscience don't like to, and advised you (the Commissioner) to look to the law of God, and leave out that of Congress; but I've no apprehension that you'll do any such thing as that.

He then read long extracts from a pamphlet entitled, "A Northern Presbyterian's Second Letter to Ministers of the Gospel of all Denominations on Slavery, by Nathan Lord, of Dartmouth College." The views of Dr. Lord he approved and recommended. One of the passages read gave some ideas of the meliorations and improvements slavery would have to receive in order to make it a suitable institution to exist under the millennium.

But, said he, there is a good time ahead,—life to the nation if the people will only be quiet. We have the Union yet, and let those who would dissolve it for the sake of the slave remember that in achieving the liberty of three millions of blacks they are periling those of twenty-four millions of the white race. The States separated—separated—would never be parcelled out by Francis Joseph, Louis Napoleon and Queen Victoria, as they parcelled out Poland.

After reviewing the testimony fully he declared it as his opinion that none of the witnesses for the slaves were worthy of credibility, and that there was no testimony produced before the Commissioner to sustain their case. These people, said he, will claim sympathy—even I sympathize with them, but the case must be determined by the law and the facts.

He then stated that the exposition of the constitution was vested in the final resort in the Supreme Court of the U. S., and that all subordinate tribunals, State or National, were bound by their decisions.

He then cited authorities, to show, that free soil did not make free men. A slave, he said, did not become free by being brought into a free State, unless there was an act of emancipation—the mere passing through did not give the right to freedom.

It is only in modern times that this country has been denied. As far back as we choose to go, it existed. The master brought his body servant to the very borders of Canada—to Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities, and it was universally acquiesced in.

In conclusion, he said: If you give these people up to their masters, you divest them of no right. If they are entitled to freedom, the question can be tried in Kentucky, and they lose no rights by your decision. (Here Mr. Jolliffe laughed, and Col. Chambers turning to him said:) Of course, I hold that they have no rights, except such as their master chooses to give them.

And now, knowing that your Honor's mind must be with me, and hoping and believing that justice—only justice—stern justice will be done, I submit the case of my client.

Col. Chambers closed at 8 o'clock.

After a long conference between the Commissioner and Mr. Bennett, U. S. Deputy Marshal, the Court made an order commanding the Marshal to

take the fugitives "to the jail of Hamilton county, and there safely keep them until such time as I shall order them before me for final decision."

This order may appear strange when it is understood that they were at that time really in the possession of the Sheriff of Hamilton county, and not of the U. S. Marshal, but it was intended no doubt to relieve the Marshal from any responsibility in the matter of the Sheriff's getting possession of them—to give him the opportunity to plead an order of Court for having placed them in the county jail.

The trial of the mother of the murdered child and her three remaining children, all claimed by Archibald K. Gaines, will commence this morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8TH.

Conflict of Jurisdiction—The Sheriff Claiming the Fugitives.

At the opening of the Commissioner's Court on Friday, the fugitives were not brought down from the jail, but Sheriff Brashers appeared in the court room with his counsel, (Mr. Mills, of the firm of Mills & Hoadley,) and asked that the Commissioner order the fugitives to be discharged from the custody of the U. S. Marshal. The Sheriff desired to do only what the law strictly required of him, but admitted that to ascertain what that was, was a matter of some difficulty.

Jacob Finn and Mr. Hoadley, counsel for the Marshal, opposed the motion, and the argument on it occupied the Court till the hour of adjournment.

The fugitives having been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder, the Sheriff had served the warrant at the jail, and came into Court considering them in his possession, but desired the Court to make this order for the sake of avoiding any conflict with the Marshal.

Mr. Mills cited the decision of Judge McLean, that a slave is a man—therefore, his crime was the crime of a man, and as a man he could be punished. If delivered up by the Marshal to the master and taken back to Kentucky, there would be no means of bringing him here to answer this crime, for he could not be demanded of the Governor of Kentucky as a fugitive from justice, because being taken away by legal process was not fleeing.

The U. S. Marshal's counsel claimed that he was property, and as such must be returned to his owner. Property was not to be held to answer for a crime.

To this it was replied that possession of property on civil process was in Ohio always held subordinate to the criminal laws of the State. By deciding that a man could hold, as property, one who had outlawed himself by crime, would be to render impotent the whole State of Ohio.

An unruly bull running at large might be shot, but the slave could not; and if he could not be held to answer as a man, there would be no means of reaching him. If the slave were considered a mere brute, there would be no difficulty in the case. He could not then be held to answer for a crime any more than a vicious horse who had kicked some man's brains out. But the difficulty arose from regarding him as a man, because, if at the same time slave and man, the claims of his master upon him might conflict with those of the State.

Commissioner Pendery stated that he would take the question under advisement, and that the fugitives would remain in the custody of the Marshal until it was disposed of.

Mr. Hoadley.—The sheriff came into Court saying he had them in custody. He wrested them from the officer of the Court, which is a contempt, and then comes and asks you to approve that contempt.

Court.—There is a question as to the custody.—There is no evidence before the Court to show that they are not still in the Marshal's possession.

Mr. Mills.—We only ask the Court not to interfere with our possession.

Mr. Hoadley.—They are in the county jail, under a law of Ohio, requiring sheriffs to receive U. S. prisoners and to bring them out when ordered by a United States Court.

Mr. Mills.—Unless he seizes them.

Mr. Hoadley.—Has he done so?

Mr. Mills.—Well, I suppose he has.

Court.—We understand the object of this application to be to prevent a collision of authorities.—As we desire to avoid that, we will make no order now, but only repeat the order of yesterday, requiring the Marshal to take them to the county jail and keep them there until this Court orders them brought out.

It was then announced that the case of Archibald K. Gaines, who claims the mother of the dead child and her living children, would be commenced to-day at 9 o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

FIRST DAY OF THE TRIAL OF THE MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN.

Archibald K. Gaines, Claimant, vs. Margaret Gardner and her three Children.

Court met at 9 o'clock, on Saturday the 9th inst but the fugitives did not appear for some time.

A little after 10 o'clock, Margaret and her children were brought in. She is about five feet three inches in height, and rather stoutly than delicately made. She is a mulatto, showing from one-fourth to one-third white blood. Her forehead is high, and has a protuberance (not so large, of course, but something like that which made Daniel Webster's striking). Her eyebrows are delicate lines finely arched, and her eyes, though not remarkably large are bright and intelligent. The African appears in the lower part of her face—in the broad nose and thick lips. Her ear is small, her wrist and hand large, and she wears a plain gold or brass ring on the little finger of the left hand. She is twenty-two or three years of age.

She was dressed in a dark calico, with a small handkerchief on her shoulders, pinned closely about her neck, and a yellow cotton handkerchief was wrapped turban-like or a la *la* Virginia around her head.

The child in her arms is a little girl about nine months old, and is much lighter in color than herself—light enough to show a red tinge in its cheeks. Her eyes during the trial were generally cast down. She would look up occasionally for an instant with a timid, apprehensive glance at the strange faces around her. The babe, with its little hands was continually fondling her face, but she rarely noticed it, and her general expression was one of extreme sadness. Only once when it put its hand to her mouth we observed her smile upon it, and playfully bite its little fingers with her lips.

On the left side of her forehead, just above the outer extremity of her eye brow is an old scar, and on the cheek bone of the same side, another. We asked her how those scars came there. She said "White man struck me."

The boys are four and six years old, respectively and are bright-eyed, woolly-headed, cunning-looking little fellows, as almost all little black boys are. Their fat cheeks dimple when they laugh, and they amuse themselves most of the time dur-

ing the trial, by sitting on the floor and playing with the turned table legs.

The murdered child was almost white—and was a little girl of rare beauty.

Mr. Archibald K. Gaines, the master, is not a large man, being but little above medium height, and quite slender. His head is small—his hair bushy, standing up, and gray. He wears whiskers, meeting at the chin, also gray. His face is thin, the lower part quite narrow, and marked with numerous lines. He has a small foot and hand; the latter looks rough, but more from exposure than labor. His dress is careless, but his general manner and appearance rather gentlemanly. There is nothing coarse, disagreeable or repulsive about his appearance, but on the contrary, he seems to be, (and we have no doubt he is,) an agreeable and intelligent gentleman. He is a member of the old school Presbyterian church—is regarded as very orthodox, and is the chief supporter of the church and clergyman of that denomination in his neighborhood.

The Court having announced that it was ready to proceed with the case.

Mr. Jolliffe applied for a continuance. Margaret's deposition was offered, which stated that when a small girl she had been brought by John P. Gaines (who then owned her) and Eliza Gaines, to Cincinnati to nurse their daughter, Mary Gaines, who is now living with her uncle in Kentucky, and that her children have all been born since she was thus brought into Ohio. She asks time to get the deposition of John P. Gaines, who now lives in Oregon Territory, of which he was now living since Governor.

The Court decided that the case should go on, but in the event that the Commissioner should decide this point material to the case, he would then make proper provision for obtaining this testimony.

Mr. Jolliffe asked that the mother and children be tried separately, in order that she might be a witness for them.

Mr. Wall objected to this "most strenuously."

Mr. Jolliffe replied, that if on sending for Mr. Gaines' deposition he should prove to be dead, this would be depriving them of their only chance to prove their freedom.

The Court decided against a severance.

Mr. Jolliffe then asked that Rev. A. A. Livermore be appointed as guardian ad litem for "Ciley," the babe.

Col. Chambers thought such a proposition too absurd for argument. It was bringing the case where the gentleman had all along tried to put it, viz: within the humanness.

The Court decided against the appointment of guardian, and the evidence for the claimant was then commenced.

TESTIMONY FOR THE CLAIMANT.

Dr. Elijah Smith Clarkson sworn, said: These people are under the laws of Kentucky slaves to Archibald K. Gaines, the claimant here. Have known her 20 years—from a child two years old—all that time been a slave. She has belonged to claimant about 10 years I should think—before that time she was owned by Major John P. Gaines, late Governor of Oregon. The mother also belonged to Major Gaines.

Major Wm. B. Murphy sworn said: I knew Peggy; she is said to belong to Mr. Gaines; claimed by him as his slave, and served him as such. Know her as such from six to ten years. Live some three and a half miles from Mr. Gaines.

Adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock. After the crowd passed out, the little negro boys were carried down in the arms of the Marshals, and the woman Peggy, taking the proffered arm of the police Deputy U. S. Marshal, Mr. Brown, was escorted to the omnibus.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 16, 1855.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO FOR A DIS-SOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society at its last regular meeting, Feb. 3, adopted a memorial to the Legislature of Ohio, asking that body to take preliminary steps for the withdrawal of Ohio from the Federal Union, and briefly assigning reasons therefor and asking a reference to a select Committee with instructions that the petitioners be heard by their counsel. The Committee also instructed the Corresponding Secretary to forward one copy for presentation to some member of the Senate, and also a copy to some member of the House of Representatives. The copy for presentation to the House, was assigned to the care of Dr. M. J. Jewett, of Summit county, who though not agreeing in opinion with the Memorialists is nevertheless well known as a friend and defender of the right of petition, of free discussion and of the emancipation of the slaves. Dr. Jewett very promptly, on the day of its reception, through the Post-office, presented it to the House.

Mr. Sawyer, of Anguila, moved to reject the memorial which gave rise to a warm debate on the right of petition. A portion of the members contending that the petition was deserving of no further notice than had been shown it by its reading. Others maintaining the right of citizens to a respectful hearing in favor of the dissolution of the Union or any other object that seemed desirable, if the petition was presented in respectful language.

A motion was then submitted to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations. This after considerable debate was adopted. That Committee reported the same afternoon, adversely to the prayer of the Memorialists.

The following is the Memorial:

MEMORIAL.  
SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY,  
February 13, 1855.

"To the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio:

"Your memorialists, in behalf of the Western Anti-Slavery Society respectfully represent that, in accordance with the right of the people asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and reiterated in the 2d section of our Bill of Rights, to alter, reform or abolish the government under which they live, whenever they esteem such change most likely to affect their safety and happiness, we do most earnestly solicit you to decline entering into any election for Senator of the United States; to rescind the laws which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States and electors for President; to provide for an amendment of the Constitution of Ohio, which shall repeal the 7th section of the 15th article, and forbid all State officers to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such other measures as in your wisdom may appear expedient to effect a peaceful withdrawal of Ohio from the Federal Union, for the following reasons:

"1. Because the Federal Government has signally failed to afford protection to the citizens of Ohio in a large portion of our country, leaving their enjoyment of 'life, liberty and property' to be secured if at all, by other means than the laws of the General Government.

"2. Because by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the physical and pecuniary power and moral influence of every citizen of Ohio who exercises the elective franchise, is pledged and used for the purpose of holding near four millions of human beings in the condition of chattel slaves.

"3. Because by the Constitution we are forbidden to provide for the protection and defense of fugitive slaves who seek an asylum within our borders.

"4. Because our present connection with the General Government involves us in the degradation and crime of sending our Representatives to meet, as fit legislators for a free people, men whose daily lives give the most unquestionable assurance that they have no true perception of the rights of man or regard for the principles of human liberty.

"5. Because from the nature of the case, and of the proofs constantly accumulating, and made conspicuously manifest by the political events of the last few years, it is evident that no real Union of slave and free States does or can exist.

"6. Because the principles of sound morality and the requirements of justice imperatively forbid the individual to be loyal to a government thus constituted.

"7. Because Ohio possesses within herself elements of political power already organized into institutions and operating harmoniously, which are sufficient to command the respect of the surrounding community and extend their protection over her citizens against internal discord and external dangers; and because by position, wealth, influence, and power she is most favorably circumstanced to take the lead in a movement which must necessarily eventuate in the speedy emancipation of the slaves of the country and open the way for the construction of a confederacy founded upon justice and devoted to the maintenance of equal rights.

"We, therefore, most respectfully solicit you to refer this memorial to a committee, with instructions to appoint a day upon which your memorialists may be heard by counsel upon the subject-matter herein contained.

"Signed, on behalf and by direction of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

"ISAAC TRESCOTT, Chas. A. pro tem.  
"BENJ. S. JONES, Secretary."

The Cleveland Leader has the following notice of the action of the House on the memorial:

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

Last Friday forenoon an interesting debate occurred in the House of Representatives. Mr. Jewett presented a memorial from the Western Anti-Slavery Society of Salem, Columbiana county, praying the House to decline entering into the election of United States Senators; to rescind the laws which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States and electors for President; to provide for an amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, which shall repeal the 7th Sec. of the 15th article, and forbid all State officers to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; with such other measures as may appear expedient to effect the peaceful withdrawal of Ohio from the Federal Union.

This, of course, brought out the Democracy, who refused to allow the memorial to take the usual course. They tried hard to make political capital out of it, forgetting that to receive a petition is one thing, and to grant it another. The stability of the Union will not be affected by the presenting such petitions, but it may be by refusing to receive them. In France, no man is permitted to speak against the government; in America, every man freely expresses his opinion. Which government is the strongest? When men are forced to yield obedience to any doctrine, they involuntarily feel its existence; but when they are left to their own free choice, they usually concur in the same general opinion.

This Union cannot be strengthened by rejecting petitions of any character, provided they are couched in decent and respectful language. A very large majority of the people of Ohio believe that any citizen has a perfect right to petition the Legislature for a dissolution of the Union; and they will feel that their representatives have acted unwisely when they shall refuse to receive such petitions. To reject them would not prevent the delivery of the people of Ohio of their opinions; while it would swell their numbers and heighten their sympathy for them. These arguments prevailed, and the petition was received.

A JUDICIAL CONFLICT.

The Cincinnati Slave Cases give promise of a new illustration of the folly of attempting to unite such antagonisms as Slavery and Freedom. There seems a strong probability that the State and Federal Judicial authorities will not be able to complete this rendition without coming in conflict.

All the adult fugitives who were in the house at the time of the killing of the child, have been arrested for that offence. The Grand Jury have found a bill against them and the Sheriff has served the warrants upon them while in jail.

The question now arises, which authority is predominant, that of the Commissioner and Marshal, representing the Federal Government, or that of the Sheriff, the representative of the sovereignty of Ohio. The Commissioner and Marshal seem desirous if possible, of avoiding a collision. The Marshal may well be so desirous, as by a provision of the fugitive law he is executing, he is responsible for the delivery of the slaves to their master after they have been adjudged to the claimant, whatever power may intervene to prevent. In the early part of the trial last week, the Commissioner suggested that to avoid collision, the Sheriff should forbear to serve his warrants until the time intervening between the conclusion of the examination of the case and the decision of the Commissioner.

The Sheriff however did not see proper to wait thus long, but served the warrants upon the fugitives while in jail, under the authority of the Marshal, and forbade that officer to take them thence to appear in the Commissioners Court during the argument of Col. Chambers. Finally however they were brought into Court as a matter of favor by the Sheriff, who still claimed their custody. On adjournment, Commissioner Pendery, after consulting with the Marshal, ordered him to return them to the jail of Hamilton County and there to keep them safely in his custody. This was a singular order, as they were brought before the Commissioner, on this occasion only by the sufferance of the Sheriff and were now to be returned to the jail, which is entirely under the Sheriff's control, to be there held by the Marshal. It looks almost like a surrender of authority by the Commissioner.

The reporter of the Cincinnati Gazette, says, the order was thus issued in order to save the Marshal from responsibility, in case the Sheriff should make good his possession of the prisoners. Thus the matter stands according to the latest news, at the time of writing. What is to be the result if the Commissioner shall attempt to surrender them to their master—remains to be seen. All of course will depend upon the firmness and decision of the conflicting officials. We shall perhaps be able to

report further before our paper goes to press. We are deeply interested in the question and Ohio perhaps has it now in her power to assert her prerogatives against the usurpation of this fugitive Slave Law, to which she has so long tamely submitted. It was the purpose of the law to deny to the State all authority to interfere in any manner, and in any form for the relief of an alleged slave. It placed the Commissioner's decision and the Marshal's authority above all the power of the State, humbling it in abject submission at the feet of the General Government and forbidding alike the individuals of the State and the State itself to interfere to protect the personal liberty of the citizen. Unless there is submission, no evasion on the part of the Commissioner and Marshal, the judiciary of Ohio has it now in its power to cast contempt upon this base usurpation. We wait to see whether Cincinnati's Judge who will be true to his duty, to his State and to freedom.

The Mayor of Cincinnati, James J. Farran, has issued instruction to the Chief of Police, directing him, in case of a conflict between the authorities of the State and General Government, in this case, to give his aid to the sheriff of the county, in case he should be called on so to do.

He says, "If warrants should be issued on filing of the Grand Jury for the arrest of one or more of said fugitive slaves, and you should be called upon to aid the sheriff of the county, I consider your duty to render him all the assistance in your power in executing the process of the State."

This decision of the Mayor will increase the confidence of Commissioner and Marshal to prevent, if possible, a collision of authority.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature seem to stick at nothing which shall serve slavery, however degrading it may be to the dignity of the State, or however it may jeopardize the liberty of her citizens. For example, they have hastened upon the State, for six years to come, a terrible incubus, by electing their old fogy, pro-slavery Governor, William Bigler, to the United States Senate.

On the 24th ult., the House of Representatives, by a vote of 64 to 36, refused to instruct the Judiciary Committee to "inquire if further legislation was not necessary to protect the personal liberties of its citizens from the arbitrary proceedings of Judges of the United States Courts, exercising jurisdiction in the State." Thus they submit with due humility to Judge Kane's usurpations, and become his confederates in fastening slavery upon the Commonwealth.

The Judiciary Committee have also had before them the question of the right of slaveholders to carry their slaves through the State under authority of the Federal Constitution. A majority of the committee reported that the right was so clear and undeniable, that no legislation was necessary on the subject. Judge Kane's opinion is law to them. They are marvellous sticklers for "inter-state comity."



# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## THE CHIEF OF BORDER RUFFIANS.

Franklin Pierce has assumed the chief direction of Border Ruffianism in Kansas. The claims of Atchison and Stringfellow to leadership are thrown in the shade by the marauding course of this unprincipled man, who now has the power of the nation at his disposal. In addition to his late border ruffian Message the Telegraph informs us he has issued a proclamation, "setting forth that indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of the law in Kansas is endangered by the reprehensible acts and purposes of persons both within and without the territory, who purpose to direct and control its political organization by force. That combinations have been formed there to resist the execution of territorial laws, and thus in effect to subvert by violence all the present constitutional and legal authority. That persons residing within the territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof. That other inhabitants of remote States are collecting, engaging men and providing arms for the same purpose. That combinations exist within the territory, by the agency of emissaries and other means, to induce individual States, of the Union to interfere in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into execution from within the same, will constitute the basis of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will in either case justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws thereof, and the Union. He commands all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and warns all such persons that any attempted insurrection in the Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available force of the U. S. troops to the end of affording immunity from violence and full protection to persons and property, and the civil rights of all peaceable, law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

"If in any part of the Union the fury or faction of fanaticism, inflamed into a disregard of the general principles of popular sovereignty, which under the Constitution are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of arbitrament of arms in that Territory; it shall be between lawless violence on one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by the legal authorities of the General Government.

"The President calls on the citizens of both adjoining and distant States to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling with the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice, and that all individual acts of illegal interference will receive condign punishment, and any endeavor to interfere will be withstood."

This proclamation though professedly putting the Missouri invaders and the defense of their homes in Kansas on the same level is in fact aimed directly at the latter and designed for the benefit of the former. President Pierce intends to make war principally and especially upon the Free State organization of Kansas. That, according to the proclamation is "an insurrection," "an unlawful combination," which is to be put down by the whole force of the Government—"which will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia" (which means the border ruffians) "but also by any available force of the U. S. troops." The Free State men now compelled to bear their arms by day and sleep upon them by night—hourly anticipating a new invasion of the savages who have so lately retired before their valor—these are to be suppressed. They have associations of the most imperative necessity for present personal defense; no matter, Pierce is going to let slip upon them his dogs of war and rapine. He forbids all citizens of distant or adjacent States from contributing aid for the defense of their sons and daughters and brothers and sisters who have left their society but a few short months since, to find a new home in Kansas. Does President Pierce think that the people of New England and the West are monsters, devoid of natural affection, and human sympathies that they will thus quietly consign at his bidding their fellow citizens, their old neighbors and their kinsmen, to death, by the savage murderers who are threatening the extermination of the settlers in Kansas? We hope to see the President commence soon his "condign punishment" of those who send aid to the people of Kansas in their extremity. Gov. Chase has recommended contributions for the object in his special message which we publish this week. He is for interference here though not for interference in the case of the millions of slaves who are held by State law. Governor Chase has not only recommended the citizens of this State to contribute aid, but has set a good individual example by his own contribution.

We recommend President Pierce to commence meeting out his "Condign Punishment," upon Gov. Chase. We might have some rich times—some "healthful agitation" if he were brought before some U. S. Commissioner, or Federal Judge to answer for the Treason of his special message, or for the mobocracy of his fifty dollar contribution. Such a course would most effectually swell the current of contributions and we might soon expect to hear of the transportation of "hollow ware." We should not wonder if it should do even more, and stir up the spirit of volunteering, of which as yet, we do not see much, and set men on route for Kansas.

What is to be done for Kansas? Her case looks desperate. What is before her but submission to the slave power or resistance to the Government—Revolution. The Government is the organ of that power, Free State men are to be suppressed—to become exiles and outlaws in their native land, even as the slaves have been and are. But whatever may be her fate, we hope her outraged people and the people of the whole nation will learn that their hope for themselves and their duty to the State, is to take their stand beside him and proclaim themselves the unrelenting foes of a Government, which robs the humble and weak of their rights to life, liberty and property.

No doubt one object of the recent Kansas message, and of this proclamation, is to operate against the admission of a seat in Congress. According to the Presidential dicta set forth in the proclamation, Reader is only the Representative of a Kansas mob, which if not dispersed by the proclamation, will be by "the local militia, and the U. S. troops." This is the central idea of the message and the proclamation. The President would fix the lie most firmly in the minds of the people, and make it operate through them upon the vote of the House of Representatives, on Readers admission. This is the purpose in addition to the purpose of intimidating the Free State men.

## A NOVEL ARGUMENT—BUT A GOOD ONE.

Colonel Chambers, the kidnapping lawyer in the Cincinnati slave case, seems to regard Mr. Jolliffe's argument in the case as a singular one. And so it is. The gist of it is, that slave-catchers are anti-Christian, and therefore unconstitutional. But though deemed it a novel argument, he evidently considered it an important one, and therefore joined issue on the question of the Christianity of kidnapping, very appropriately introducing as his champion the Rev. Dr. Lord, a president of a New England College, who has of late devoted his energies to proving the divinity of slaveholding; thus anew asserting the fact that abolitionists have so long been endeavoring to impress upon the public mind, that the "churches are the bulwarks of slavery," and the Doctors of Divinity its main and its last hope. These lawyers are right in their reference of the whole slave question to the issue of its morality. In this age of the world, slavery must stand or fall, according as the demonstration shall be, that it is Divine or Infernal. Dr. Lord and his Reverend associates must demonstrate, beyond all doubt and cavil, that man stealing, slave holding and slave catching are divinely authorized vocations, the highest possible evidence of Christian character and genuine godliness, or the system will come into disrepute and the practice into contempt.

However, it is highly gratifying to us to see the legal assailants and defenders of the system, stopping in the midst of their citation of conflicting legal authorities and decisions, making the ultimate appeal to justice, on the naked question of the right or wrong of slavery.

Certainly there are very few lawyers, and very few men of any profession, who, like Mr. Jolliffe, would have ventured to risk all the most improbable of all human suppositions, viz: that a Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner had any vestige of Conscience, which the greatest conceivable moral power could reach. And yet the result so far seems to have justified the hazardous experiment. For though Commissioner Pendergast did not at the moment pronounce them free, yet he did regard the mandate of the act to make a summary decision, and resolved to take a week to make up his mind on the question. We sincerely hope that all future defenders of fugitive slaves, whether before United States Commissioners or Federal Judges, will follow Mr. Jolliffe's example, and ever take for granted the improbable supposition that Commissioners, and even Judges, have some remaining shreds of conscience and stoutly maintain, as they may beyond all contradiction, that no law of slavery has any moral or legal force upon them. If the results shall prove that the Commissioners and judges have no vestige of moral virtue to respond to the appeal, this course is itself desirable. It will serve rapidly to educate the people into the conviction that the principle is right,—that it is good law and sound theology, and they will demand a Judiciary, State and National, which shall declare it law, and defend it as such; and under the influence of such a Judiciary slavery will fade away, and with it to contempt and loathing its theological advocates, the Reverend monsters of logic and morals. In behalf of freedom, of law, of morality, we thank Mr. Jolliffe for his excellent, though novel argument, however it may eventuate with his unfortunate clients.

## CONGRESS.

The Republicans in Congress are reposing on their laurels, since their "glorious victory" in the election of Banks. We don't undervalue the victory. It was a sight to look upon in this degenerate Republic to see ninety men stand up unflinchingly, unterrified and unbelted, for a principle of freedom. But since then as it seems to us they have sullied their victory by placating the foes of freedom. All but some half dozen or so of Republican votes were cast for Cullum, for Clerk. They say he is an Anti-Slavery man—that he voted against the Douglas bill, and lost his election in Tennessee because he did so. What of that? He can be no friend of liberty, for he is said to be a duelist, a twelfth century know-nothing, and a slaveholder. Republicans can't hope to divorce the government from slavery by electing such men—slaveholders to office. They do not expect to do it. Very likely they do expect by this sort of liberality as Mr. Cullum would doubtless call it, to so conciliate the Americans that some of them will help to put Reader into his seat, and co-operate in the next presidential campaign. Their motives are probably good but the policy will kill Republicanism stone dead.

The Republicans have not yet elected their candidate for printer and nothing has yet been done in the Reader case or the Kansas question. If they can do anything we pray them in Heaven's name not to delay, especially while Pierce is forestalling them by his messages and proclamations.

Mr. Speaker Banks has been busy in organizing his committee, though they have not yet been announced. So much for the Republican side of the House.

On the other side the pro-slavery men are remarkable for their quiet and docility. They have not moved a finger for the performance of the interesting part they advertised themselves to play, immediately after the election of Banks. In that contingency, the dissolution of the Union was to come off, as the attendant and consequence. But two weeks have passed, the Union is safe yet, and there has been no occasion for the intervention of a solitary Union Savior. Those professional gentlemen seem utterly out of business. The quiet of the slaveholders after this, their first Congressional defeat, and after all their previous bluster, is a new evidence that if the North would manfully take the slaveholders at their word—square themselves firmly before them, and demand their acceptance of one of two propositions, either the dissolution of the Union or the abolition of slavery, they would make a virtue of necessity and accept the latter as gracefully as Mr. Aiken conducted his successful rival to the speaker's chair. Oh! for firmness and manhood in asserting justice and in vindicating the principles of freedom, in stead of the truck and dicker of political management, which now curses our Government and is the bane of liberty.

LATER.—The House has elected the pro-slavery candidate for Printer and Mr. Banks has announced the standing Committee. Placing Republicans in the majority but adding the strongest southern men on the most important Committees.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—As we announced last week, the Hutchinsons will give one of their charming Concerts, on Saturday evening. See their advertisement.

The people of Salem and its vicinity need no word of exhortation from us to induce them to improve this rare opportunity. Of course the Town Hall will be crowded as it should be.

## LETTER FROM L. A. HINE.

Lecturing.—My native county—Greenwich, Connecticut.—The North wholly responsible for the continuance of Slavery.

Mr. Editor: I have within a few days returned from a two months' tour, five weeks of which were spent in my native county of Erie O., in which I gave some thirty-five lectures, generally to crowded houses. Some old school-mates of my native township attended about fifteen lectures, going several times from four to six miles and back, often meeting in those cold nights when the mercury was twenty degrees below zero. This will be considered no marvelous daring, when it is stated that the young people of that township, in which there is scarcely what is called by the jankies a village, sustain a literary society the year round, a free hall for free speech, and let the churches pass for what they are worth. The Literary Society celebrates its anniversary on the first of January, and being present at the last one, I can say that the original essays, declamations and orations on that occasion would do credit to any collegiate institution.

My lectures were chiefly upon Land Reform, Education in its various phases, Woman's Rights and Physical Degeneracy. In Milan, where I lectured ten times, the working citizens called a meeting to organize a Land Reform Association, and got up petitions to the Legislature for Land Limitation, and to Congress for the Freedom of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers. The meeting was large and it is hoped the "fogies" and aristocrats will not succeed in destroying its influence.

I find it difficult to enlist those who have a prospect of becoming a land monopolist in this cause. It seems so thoroughly against their self-interest. And sometimes I meet landless and poor men who think there is something of meanness in a homeless man advocating Land Reform. That is, the monopolists will do nothing except against it, and the other class should be ashamed to do anything in establishing this natural right to the earth, of course nothing can be done. I heard a strong Free Soiler take this position. On the same principle, the slaves should be ashamed to speak for their freedom, an attempt to obtain it should be left entirely to the slaveholders. The same Free Soiler said that an industrious and economical man could get rich, and hence it is all nonsense to advocate Land Reform. On the same principle, there should be no anti-slavery agitation because Frederick Douglass got his liberty in spite of the combined power of the South and the Nation, and besides that, learned to read under the prohibition of his master and mistress and has become one of the leading orators of the land. If he did so much under such difficulties, others can, and Abolitionism is nonsense! Strange that thinking men should trample their favorite truth under foot in attempting to put down the discussion or prevent the success of another truth.

The poor are to furnish all the future slaveholders and land monopolists, and should be heroic in relieving the future of these giant evils. For if the present slaveholding and monopolizing families could be forced to rely on their own vigor of constitution for the perpetuity of their own class, every slave would be freed and every acre liberated within three generations or a hundred years. The aristocrats, both North and South are running out, their families are becoming extinct, and were it not for the energy that rises from the lap of industry and poverty there would be no slaveholders or monopolists alive in the next hundred years after God's law was left free to operate for the destruction of oppressors. The slaves are growing gradually stronger and the masters weaker; and if left to themselves the slaves would soon be sufficiently strengthened and the masters sufficiently weakened to induce the slaves to look down with contempt upon their puny masters and execute Divine vengeance upon all their throats some night when no tocsin shall sound an alarm. But the mischief is, that the North is constantly sending energy to the South to take the place of the exhausted slaveholders, and thus is the institution continued beyond its Divine limit. In this way is the North sustaining Slavery.

While making my last trip, I conceived a good idea to take the ages of all the dead in the various grave-yards, that had been buried with tomb-stones to show the healthfulness of various localities, and lead to inquiry into the causes of premature decay among our population. I took the facts in seven yards of Erie and Huron counties, and wherever I go hereafter, I expect to look after the dead and make a digest of the facts. I give as far as I have proceeded:

Places	No. of dead.	Aggregate age.	Average
Pierce Centre,	89	2152	24 1/2 years
Birmingham,	112	2383	20 3/4 "
Mill Village,	198	5200	26 1/4 "
Berlinville,	33	936	28 1/4 "
Lyme,	164	4668	28 1/4 "
Corkin Heights,	62	2361	38 1/4 "
Cooks Corners,	109	2358	34 1/4 "

The first column of figures is the number that have monuments—the second the aggregate age—and the third the average found by dividing the aggregate by the number opposite in the first column. An infant under six months counts one in the divisor but contributes nothing to the aggregate. When there is a portion of year over one half and one, and where the portion is less than one-half it counts as a year. Any one can step into the grave yard of his neighborhood and soon see how it compares with the above. I would be glad if any friends abroad would send me such facts.

Copy nothing from the slabs but the age and setting opposite to each case a— for female or \* for male. Infants under six months by—in the columns. As a specimen of the way to do it, say the first you come to is 33 years six months and two days, write it 34, in the column, if a male write it 34\* if a female write 34— if an infant thus—if 33 years four months write 33 casting away the months when under six. As a specimen.

State also what portion of those buried have tomb-stones. If any persons will send me such facts I will, some time, present them a copy of all the facts of different States and counties so that they may judge where is the healthiest region—a kind of information that will be of some service to every one, and may be of immense value to many. It takes but a few moments some Sunday morning to copy these facts and send to me.

State the kind of rock that underlies the region in question, the character of the soil—whether high land or low land—whether soft or hard water, and from what States the settlers principally come. These facts will all be returned to them in print, thus each getting the advantage of this tripling labor of many.

Direct.

L. A. HINE.  
Lowland, Crompton & Co. O.

Northern Office-holders.—The North American remarks that the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of the National House of Representatives completes the following unequal results: The President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, the head of the Cabinet, and the occupant of our most important diplomatic post, the Minister to England, are all Northern men. Gen. Pierce and Mr. Banks are from New England, Mr. May and Mr. Buchanan from the Middle States, and Mr. Bright from Indiana.

Saving Mr. Banks, the only reason why these men are in office, is that though Northerners they are better slaveholders and slavery extensionists than the slave claimants themselves. They are the Drivers through whom the South can control the North. The convenient drudges—the ignoble mercenary serviles without whose interposition the haughty oligarchs of the South would be compelled to do many a contemptible service to Slavery which in their souls they despise and hate, but which their paid northern slaves perform with alacrity. Anti-Slavery men have been in the habit of complaining that Northerners were excluded from office. Now they have good cause to complain that such Northerners are in office. Far better for the North to have that windy Braggart Wise, in the presidential chair than Franklin Pierce, and between the two, we hope the Cincinnati Convention will nominate the former.

LECTURERS IN THE WEST.—An esteemed friend, writing from Fremont, Ia., says: "We have just been favored with a visit from Mr. H. R. Benjamin, of Kendallville, in this State. He is a good speaker, with point and force, and well posted." Mr. B. we are glad to learn, is lecturing this winter in behalf of the slave. We trust he will receive aid and encouragement from all who love the cause of freedom.

We learn from the Standard that Alonzo J. Grover, of Earlville, Ill., has been appointed a lecturing agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The colored ladies of New York and Brooklyn recently held a Fair for the benefit of the colored Orphan Asylum in New York. The net receipts were seven hundred and sixty-one dollars.

GEORGE THOMPSON has retired from the Editorship of the Empire, and gone to take up his residence in India.

## News of the Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Ky., a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the military asylum at Harpersburg, Ky. Mr. Thompson said the old soldiers were not so stiffed to be so far from salt water, where they could not get Schismus Schencks and Irish Whiskey. Mr. Wilson will speak to-morrow against British claims in Central America, and will oppose the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He opposes Mr. Seward's plans as leading to war, and he will offer in conclusion a joint resolution abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Douglas has arrived, and will oppose the Administration in its policy upon Central America. He advises an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain, which is about to take place upon the recommendation of the President, with the concurrence of Messrs. Seward, Foote and Wilson.

GRADUATES OF PUNISHMENT.—An old friend writes us from Charleston, South Carolina, on the 27th inst. He says that on the day previous, he saw four notable cases of drunkenness and disturbance in that city. The first was the son and heir of a very wealthy man; no notice was taken of his offence. The second was a man in moderate circumstances; fined ten dollars and costs. The third was a poor white man, named James O'Brien, sent to the house for one week. The fourth was a Negro named Brutus; sentenced to receive fifteen paddles, which, we suppose, means fifteen strokes with a paddle. In each case, the offence was about equal, except that the hopeful heir sent a mulatto woman, and broke all the mirrors in the sitting room. Good for South Carolina justice!

HENRY B. STANTON delivered one of the regular Course of Lectures on Slavery, in Boston, last week. He reviewed the President's Kansas Message with that caustic severity which he so well knows how to use. It does not appear from the reports that he made any allusion to his former connection with the anti-slavery cause; and yet the place and the occasion must have suggested to his mind vivid reminiscences of the scenes of 1835-6-7-8, when he was the favorite orator of the Abolitionists.—A. S. Standard, Feb. 9th.

KILLED BY A SLAVE.—On the 10th inst., Capt. James H. Robinson, of Bedford county, Va., had just punished a negro, belonging to him, for neglect of duty, when the negro struck him in the head with a hoe, causing his death next morning. The murderer had not been arrested at the last account.

EDUCATION IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Patriot, speaking of Education in Maryland, says: "The head of every third family through out the State can neither read nor write. More than ten thousand men exercises the right of suffrage in Maryland who are utterly unable even to read the names of the candidates for whom they vote."

A bill has passed the House, in the Tennessee Legislature, authorizing that State to purchase five hundred acres of the ground—including the tomb of Jackson and the buildings—of the Hermitage, for \$50,000.

The N. Y. Tribune states that there are, in that city a number of "hugus Sunday Schools," with a large number of collectors, who raise from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each, annually, about ten per cent of which goes to support the schools, and the rest to sustain a set of soundly "religious operators."

Three men died suddenly at Council Bluffs, Iowa, after an oyster supper washed down with liquor. Either the oysters or liquor, or both, are supposed to have been poisoned.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says the Know Nothing Legislature of Kentucky has elected to the office of Chaplain a Roman Catholic Priest.

A FALSE REPORT.—We are glad to learn from the Washington City American Organ, that the story set afloat by a correspondent of the New York Times that President Pierce had insultingly "turned his back" upon Senator Hale, is flatly contradicted. The correspondent of the Albany Atlas says he was present.

The Governor of Louisiana in his Message recently delivered, speaks of the slavery question and anticipating continual aggressions, considers the time for compromise as past, and advises preparations for the issue.

The income of the Ohio State Treasury for 1855, was \$425,854. Its expenses \$3,512,454; the State is indebted \$14,000,000; has 600 miles of navigable rivers, and 800 miles of canals;—2,725 miles of complete railroad, and nearly that number of miles projected and in course of construction; and its wheat crop of the last year is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, and the corn at 50,000,000 bushels.

A resolution asserting that the Missouri Compromise ought not to have been submitted to even to save the Union, has passed the popular branch of the Alabama Legislature, by a vote of 42 to 23. The author of the resolution is the son of the United States Senator, who represented Alabama when the compromise was passed in 1820, who voted for it.

## "LIBERTY OR DEATH."

History and poetry have both been employed to canonize the name of the Roman Virginity, who plunged a knife to the heart of his daughter, Virginia, to save her from the lust of the Decemviri. CLAYTON. This act gave immortality to a noble mother that had otherwise perished like others from the memory of man.

A more heroic act has just been perpetrated on the soil of Ohio. A mother takes the life of her child rather than have it go back to a life of shame and sorrow. The act is more heroic as the love of the mother is more intense than that of a father. But as it has been performed by one of a despised and oppressed class, who have to fight in the estimation of their tyrants, to entertain heroic sentiments, it will probably call for no monument, and will not be celebrated in story or song. It will also avail nothing towards the liberation of the mother from bondage unless it be made the ground of a prosecution for murder. Verily the age is not heroic. It is emphatically "dull and mean."

Our object, however, in referring to this act, is not to glorify it, but to call attention to the horrible light in which it presents the system of slavery. The attorney for the fugitives stated the other day in open Court, that they all declared that they "would go to the gallows, rather than be returned to slavery." It is considered the highest achievement of natural courage, and aim of the Christian faith, to raise the soul above the fear of death. The love of life is one of the strongest feelings of the human heart. The fear of death is of course strong in the same degree. But the condition of these slaves is more dreadful than death, and his love of liberty stronger than his love of life. The mother will rather see her child laid in the grave, than laid a living sacrifice in the arms of this bloody Moloch.

And yet the system which produces these horrible results is the great object of the fostering care of our government, and is backed by the Christian institution by many of the churches. It is represented by Presidents of Northern Colleges as a part of God's moral government of the world; and a grave General Assembly has resolved that "as it exists in the South, it is no bar to Christian communion." Comment is needless.—Free Press, Christian.

## A VIRGINITY.

It has been celebrated in song and story, that once upon a time an old Roman stabbed his daughter to the heart with a butcher knife, to preserve her from the degradation of slavery.

Now, an American mother, who with a like instrument of death, has slain her daughter, and her son, and tries to send them all to their God and our God, to their Father and our Father, and she is put upon trial for her life! May the Lord have mercy on the poor mother and heal the grievous wounds upon her heart; but where is the outrageous indignation for her maddened heart, her love of liberty and lofty scorn to be a slave.

"Give me liberty or give me death," in the mouth of Patrick Henry, when no immediate sign of death was near, became an imperishable monument of courage; but the poor slave mother, who cannot the heart of the old Roman, cannot act up to the sentiment of the American patriot, is taken as a common felon to jail. No jury will condemn her, and the hearts of the people will demand her liberation. We have an abiding faith that this American mother, who thus prefers liberty to death, will be rewarded by the American people a state of chattelhood, when she may become the property of a tyrant in human form who may chance or choose to become her purchaser. Be her fate what it may, she is destined to imperishable fame; and the name of Margaret Garner shall be a memento of which posterity shall be proud, and will certainly be cherished by good men and women for ages yet to come.—Pitts. Tri-ster.

THE SATANIC PRESS (Bennett's Herald) of Sunday last copied in full from The Standard the official report of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at its recent anniversary. The Herald wishes the slaveholders and the dog-faces to see what traitors and enemies to the Union the Garrison Abolitionists are, and to convince them that the Republicans are not a whit better, but rather worse. Whatever may be its motives, we are glad to have it proclaim the true Gospel of Anti-Slavery in the ears of the slaveholders and their Northern tools. We want them all to know exactly what we are driving at, and to learn the difference between our sort of anti-slavery and the weak timidity offered by the Republicans.—A. S. Standard, Feb. 9th.

A meeting of sympathy with the Free State settlers of Kansas was recently held from the "Vine Street Congregational Church of Cincinnati," of which "the Rev. Charles B. Boynton" is pastor.—Free Press, Christian.

Mr. Boynton was formerly editor of the Christian Press—a paper which grossly abused and misrepresented the American Anti-Slavery Society and its friends, and held all in its power to prevent them from getting a hearing in Cincinnati.—A. S. Standard, Feb. 9th.

The State of Maryland derives an income of \$21,000 per annum for lottery license.

## MARRIED.

On Monday evening 11th inst., by James Boone, Esq. Mr. HENRY KING, of Ravenna, to Miss, REBECCA A. SALTER, of Salem.

## THE ORIGINAL HUTCHINSON FAMILY;

JUDSON, JOHN AND ASA, HOMERDAWNED from their tour through the glorious North-West, (the land of Free Prairies and Free Men) have the pleasure of announcing to their kind friends of SALEM and vicinity, that they will carry with them a Single Night, and will be pleased to give one of their popular

## Musical Entertainments,

At the Town Hall, Saturday Evening, Feb. 16, '56. Tickets 25 cts., to be had at the door. Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock, Concert to commence 7 1/2 o'clock. No postponement.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Feb. 15.

Benjamin Brown, Salem,	1.50
Stanton Scott, Nottingham,	1.00
Pieble McConnell, Chelmsford,	1.00
D. B. Smith, New Garden,	1.50
James Bond, Atwater,	1.50
Henry B. Nagley, Springfield,	1.50
John S. Miller, Athens,	1.50
Thomas D. Tomlinson, Marietta,	2.00
A. Powers, Grand Rapids,	1.50
Rev. S. B. Smith,	1.50
John Starr,	.75
Oliver Smith,	.75
Eliza Wickham, Marlboro,	1.50
Amos Walton,	2.00
Mrs. A. A. Whippo, New Castle,	2.00

## MEETINGS IN MICHIGAN.

AARON M. POWELL, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a series of meetings in Oakland and Macomb counties, as follows:—	
Portia, Saturday and Sunday,	Feb. 9, 10
Auburn, Tuesday and Wednesday,	" 12, 13
Rochester, Saturday and Sunday,	" 15, 17
Romeo, Tuesday and Wednesday,	" 18, 20
Ray, Thursday and Friday,	" 21, 22
Uia, Saturday and Sunday,	" 23, 24
Troy, Tuesday and Wednesday,	" 26, 27
Birmingham, Thursday and Friday,	" 28, 29
Royal Oak, Saturday and Sunday,	March 1, 2

The Post office address of Aaron M. Powell, will be Detroit, Mich., care of Wm. D. Cochran, until March 5th.

## BEDFORD HARMONIAL SEMINARY.

Friends of humanity, we can now say, and say with confidence, that the Bedford Harmonical Seminary, is well established, having a sufficient fund to keep it on ten years at least, if no more should be donated.

It is located 1 1/2 miles West of Battle Creek, Michigan; in a rapidly growing community of liberal minds. Several new buildings are in progress of erection for the accommodation of the school. Families and Students will find Bedford a very desirable situation. The large boarding hall will be in complete condition at the commencement of the Spring Term.

The expenses of a Student for Board, Tuition, and Room Rent, is about \$2.50 per week. Students can also hire rooms on reasonable terms and board themselves.

The Spring term will commence on the Fourth of March next and continue through the year. The Fall Term will commence on the First Monday in September.

The following branches are taught in the Seminary:

Latin, Greek and French; a Full Course of Mathematics, Natural Science, and English Branches. Instructional Music, by Mrs. Howe.

H. CORNELL, Principal. O. D. HOWE, Teacher of Languages. J. W. TALENT, Teacher of Mathematics.

## TRUSTEES.

J. P. Arent, E. F. Cornell, R. Cornell, J. W. Talbot, L. Baughman, D. Brown, H. Cornell.

All communications must be sent to H. CORNELL, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Bedford, Feb. 2, 1856.

## Artists' Association!

The subscribers in announcing their appointment as Managers of the above Association, for the advancement of the

## FINE ARTS.

In this country, feel justified in stating that Fine Steel Engravings will be placed before the American public, which in beauty of execution have been unsurpassed, and at a price unparallelled either in the New or Old World.

Art is a composition, and in this view, the Artists both of America and Europe are bound together to produce a symphony worthy of the age. The Engravings will be issued monthly, commencing from the First of December, 1855, and ending First of January, 1857, with the

## PREMIUM ENGRAVING.

The purchasers of Twelve Engravings, one each month, price fifty cents, will be entitled to receive, as a premium, the greatest steel engraving.

"Washington after Crossing the Delaware."



